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ASHFORD WILL BE PARDONED.

Advisory Council Approves the
Course of the Executive.

REPORT ON LOYAL EMPLOYEES.

Loyalty Affirmed by Documentary Evi-
dence—No Cause for Dismissal.
Report Tabled—Reply of Chief
Justice—Chinese Engine Company.

The leading topics of discussion
before the Advisory Councils yester-
day afternoon were the sanction
of V. V. Ashford's pardon and the
report of the Executive upon the
Government employee question.
The meeting was called at 3 o'clock,
the absentees being President Dole,
Minister Damon, and Councillors
Bolte, Morgan, Young and Men-
donca.

Under the report of committees,
Mr. Hatch announced that the
principal reason for calling the
meeting was the consideration of
the pardon of V. V. Ashford. The
Executive was unanimously in
favor of granting Mr. Ashford's par-
don on condition that he leave the
country, never to return. The
Attorney-General read the reports
of Drs. Miner, Emerson and Wood
upon Mr. Ashford's physical con-
dition.

Mr. Tenney moved that the
Councils sanction the conditional
pardon of Mr. Ashford. This was
seconded by Mr. Ena. Mr. Em-
meluth asked if the fine imposed
had been paid and was told that it
had not. He also expressed the
desire that the Councils should
have a more explicit explanation of
the disease with which Mr. Ash-
ford is afflicted, on account of the
stories which might be circulated
in the States. Dr. Wood stated
that long before his confinement
Mr. Ashford had been suffering
from an affection of the spine,
which, unless he went to a differ-
ent climate for treatment, must
sooner or later result fatally.
During Mr. Ashford's confinement
he had not been treated as a pris-
oner, except that he was kept
under surveillance. Every atten-
tion had been paid him, so far as
food and medical attendance were
concerned. Dr. Wood felt there
was no question as to what action
the Councils should take.

Mr. Kennedy from his capacity
as prison inspector has seen more
or less of Mr. Ashford, and that
gentleman had told him previous
to his arrest, that he intended go-
ing abroad for treatment as soon
as the cold weather was over.
Members Smith, Castle and Hatch
remarked favorably on the motion.
The motion was put and resulted
in a unanimous vote in favor of a
pardon.

Minister Hatch announced that
the Executive were prepared to re-
port upon the employee question
and read the following document:

To the Chairman of the Executive
and Advisory Councils of the Re-
public of Hawaii:

SIR: The Executive Council, to
whom was referred the petition pre-
sented by a committee from the mili-
tary organizations in reference to the
loyalty of persons in the employment
of the Government, report as follows:
That a detailed and exhaustive ex-
amination has been made as to the
loyalty of all the employees of the
Government named in the petition.

Loyalty to the Government is the
first, essential and indispensable qual-
ifications which every holder of office
under the Government must possess.
Efficiency and faithfulness in the per-
formance of duty are essential, but
loyalty to the Government must al-
ways be regarded as a quality of
supreme importance. By this is
meant loyalty to the Republic. If, in
course of time different political par-
ties spring up, all equally devoted to
the support of republican institutions,
the present declaration of the Execu-
tive should not be taken as favoring
the removal from office of any person
holding different views from the Ex-
ecutive for the time being. Subject
only to the vital qualification of loy-
alty, holders of office are entitled to
entire freedom of individual opinion;
and it is hoped that a tenure of office
may develop which shall be free from
merely partisan influence.

The question of loyalty must be set-
tled in each individual case by evi-
dence. And, in this connection, what
a man fails to do may equally be
taken into consideration with what
he does.

The Executive are unable to adopt
the test suggested by the petition-
ers as conclusive, though fully
recognizing its value. The fact
of membership, or want of mem-

bership in the Citizens' Guard or
in any prior to January 8, 1895, is to
be considered with other facts in the
case. There are so many exceptions
that must be made that the test pro-
posed can scarcely be made the sole
matter of inquiry. Some have
applied for membership and have
been refused; others have duties
which would prevent their re-
porting for duty with the mili-
tary or Citizens' Guard, viz.: the Cu-
stoms guard, water works employees,
etc. It must be borne in mind that
both the Citizens' Guard and military
have been picked bodies of men, the
former secret at the time of its forma-
tion. Other organizations have been
formed in support of the Government,
and due weight must be given to the
fact of membership therein. The Ha-
waiian Republican Club deserves
special mention. This organization
was formed after the establishment of
the Republic, by Hawaiians who
were loyal to the new government
and who desired to show their loyalty
and to co-operate together in its sup-
port. On October 23, 1894, the Club
adopted the following resolution:
"Resolved, That the members of the
Hawaiian Republican Club hereby
bind themselves to carry out the oath
they have taken, to support the Gov-
ernment and do all in their power to
prevent the return of Mrs. Dominis to
the throne, or her niece, Kaiulani,
from becoming queen, or the restora-
tion of the monarchical form of gov-
ernment in any way, shape or form."

"Resolved further, That in case of
war, the president of the organiza-
tion shall meet President Dole and
the Executive Council and render
such assistance as may be required by
the said Commander-in-Chief."

Immediately after the opening of
hostilities in January, many of the
members of the Club reported per-
sonally at the Marshal's office, and
others assembled at the place of meet-
ing of the Club, and one of their offi-
cers went to the Marshal's office and
reported their readiness to assist the
Government, and ask for orders.

In pursuing the investigations the
Executive Council has taken into con-
sideration the conduct of those who
were members of that Club and took
part in that action.

While no one can be retained in the
Government service who is not loyal,
injustice must not be done to those
who have done what they could to
support the Government.

Filed herewith are detailed reports
in regard to individuals.
F. M. HATCH,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
J. A. KING,
Minister Interior.
W. O. SMITH,
Attorney-General.

Honolulu, April 11, 1895.

Mr. Hatch then submitted the
result of investigations among the
employees of the Foreign Depart-
ment. Alexander Mackintosh re-
turned to his home in this coun-
try in November, 1894, took the
oath in December, responded to
the call of the Citizens' Guard and
had served on the mounted patrol
throughout the trouble. The mes-
senger of the department was one
of the first Hawaiians to come to
the support of the Republic and
had responded on January 6th, his
services being required at the office.
A. J. Smithies is not on the pay
roll but receives occasional em-
ployment from the office. He had
endeavored to enter the military
but was not accepted at first; is
now a member of Company D.
The Minister thought there was no
reason to question his loyalty.

Attorney-General Smith said
there were but three names in his
department. John Kea had shown
his loyalty from the first days of
1893. He took the oath to support
the Provisional Government and
later the oath to the Republic. A
full statement of his action during
the troubles was made. Charles
Wilcox, secretary of the Board of
Health, had during last year, tried
to qualify to enter the Sharp-
shooters. He with others thought
of forming a military company and
failing in this asked admission to
a volunteer company. The appli-
cation was refused and it was
taken for granted that Hawaiians
were not wanted. He had reported
to the Marshal early Monday
morning as soon as he heard of
trouble and was under orders from
that time to the end of the trouble.

Joe Paakaula, at the discrep-
tary, had been ordered by Dr.
Howard to remain where he was
during the trouble. He had taken
the oath to the Provisional Gov-
ernment and the Republic.

Mr. Smith said he had found
several laborers in the garbage de-
partment who had not taken the
oath, and they had been dismissed.

Mr. Hatch said three had been
discharged from the Health de-
partment, three from the Tax office,
one from the Survey office, and one
from the Interior office. In the
Interior department Morris Keohoka-
lole had not made a satisfactory
showing, and would be discharged.
Minister King had a long list of
documents containing data upon
the standing of all the employees
in the department. His report re-
garding Chief Clerk Hassinger
showed that he had acted under
the Marshal for some time in places
for guarding the peninsula, and

was on duty during the trouble.
Morris Keohokalole said he had
always avoided politics, and did
not want to join any organization.
The Minister regarded this as un-
satisfactory, and stated Keohoka-
lole was still in the office owing to
the illness of Mr. Hassinger.

Statements were read from all
the clerks of the Interior office. C.
F. Herrick, W. H. Cummings, Al-
bert Lucas, W. Laws, Mr. Williams
the lighthouse keeper, and in fact
all coming under the Interior de-
partment. Three men have been
discharged from the electric light
station.

Chief Justice Judd answered for
the Judiciary Department in the
following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE JUDICIARY.
HONOLULU, H. I., March 22, 1895 }
SIR: I have the honor to receive
your note stating that the Advisory
and Executive Councils by resolution
have referred to the Executive Coun-
cil an inquiry as to the loyalty of per-
sons in Government employ on Janu-
ary 7th last, and that among the
names of those concerning whom in-
formation is desired are the following
in the Judiciary Department, viz.:
D. Kell, George Lucas and L. J.
Uluahale. You ask that I kindly
give you such information as I am
able as to their loyalty; and as bearing
on this question you would like to
know if they belonged or had applied
for admission to any military or pub-
lic organization on or before January
7th last. In reply I beg to say that P.
Danson Kell, Jr. is employed by the
clerk of the Judiciary Department
(his uncle) under an appropriation
for extra clerical aid. He is not regu-
larly commissioned, and the appropri-
ation is not necessarily drawn and
paid to him as a salary. John Moses
Uluahale was employed as one of the
Court messengers August 1, 1894, in
place of one who had refused to take
the oath of fidelity to the Republic.
He had just returned from the Mid
Winter Fair in California where he
had been employed as a musician.
George Lucas has been a clerk of this
Department for some years.

None of these men joined previous
to January 7th any police or military
organization, nor have they since.
I have procured from each of them a
written statement as to their efforts to
obtain some assignment to duty imme-
diately after the late rebellion began,
and of what each one actually did
while the situation was perilous to
the Government. As at present ad-
vised I do not deem it neces-
sary to pass these letters to the Ex-
ecutive Council for its independent
judgment as to whether they afford
sufficient evidence of the loyalty of
the employees named to the Repub-
lic of Hawaii. As the authority ap-
pointing these persons, I hope the
Executive Council will be content
with the assurance that I now give
you that the Justices of the Supreme
Court, not only from the statements
made by the employees themselves,
but from other evidence and from our
knowledge of the character of the
men themselves, are satisfied of their
loyalty to the Government which
they serve.

I am not aware of any general call
made previous to January 7th to Gov-
ernment employees of the public gen-
erally to join some police or military
organization. On the contrary, I am
informed that the Citizens' Guard
was purposely secretly organized
(June 1893) and only those who
were asked to join became mem-
bers. I am aware that in some
parts of this town the very exist-
ence of a local squad of the organiza-
tion spoken of was not generally
known of, and certainly those who
were left out by the organizers should
not be condemned for not joining a
company of whose existence they
were ignorant. I refer in this to Mr.
Lucas especially, but these remarks
will also apply to Kell and Uluahale.
Let me remind you respectfully
that Mr. Lucas is only removable
upon proceedings similar to those fol-
lowed in Mr. Wundenburg's case.

I regret that by the handling in
of the names of the employees, the sub-
ject of this correspondence, there seems
to be cast upon them an imputation
of disloyalty, and that they are re-
quired through me to rebut the pre-
sumption against them which seems
to obtain because they have not joined
any military or police organization.
The Supreme Court has never re-
quired this of any of its employees as a
condition precedent to their employment.
I have no doubt, however, that if
the security of the Government or the
maintenance of public order shall
demand it, all the employees of the
Department over which I preside,
from its chief to the lowest messenger,
would be ready to take up arms in
behalf of the country.

Hoping that this will be satisfactory
to the Executive Council, I am your
obedient servant,
A. F. JUDD,
Chief Justice.

To Hon. F. M. Hatch,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Statements from James B. Cas-
tle, Collector General, and J. M.
Oat, Postmaster General, concern-
ing questionable men in their
departments, were read.

Mr. Emmeluth moved that the
portion of the report calling for the
discharge of the employees, be ac-
cepted. Mr. Kennedy said it had
taken the Executive a long time to
go through the matter and he
thought a little time should be
given the members to digest the
report. Professor Hooper moved
that the report be accepted. Mr.
Kennedy felt that only one side of
the question had been heard. He
wanted to look into the other side.

The Attorney General stated that
the report was the result of a
thorough investigation and all pos-
sible evidence for and against had
been obtained. D. B. Smith
wanted a delay. Dr. Wood and
Mr. Castle favored prompt accept-
ance of the report. On motion of
Mr. Emmeluth the report was
tabled to be taken up at the next
meeting.

Minister King read a report from
the Fire Commissioners concerning
the action toward the China Engine
Company. Of eighteen fires they
had responded to and helped ex-
tinguish three. The petition of the
Company was sent to the Fire Com-
missioners without recommendation.

Dr. Wood introduced a petition
signed by all the physicians and
druggists, asking for a change in
the alcohol law. This had been
introduced under the Provisional
Government and tabled. The pe-
tition was read and referred to the
Judiciary Department.

Before the adjournment Minister
King called upon Councillor
Emmeluth to explain what he
meant by the expression, "Rotten-
ness of the Interior Department,"
which he said when speaking on
the motion to accept the Execu-
tive's report. Mr. King wanted to
know whether he meant rotten
politically or otherwise. Mr. Em-
meluth apologized for the use of so
strong a word and stated that he
meant no reflection upon the de-
partment.

The Councils at 5:15 adjourned
subject to the call of the President.

WRECKED BARK G. N. WILCOX.

Captain Benjamin Will Make the
Owners a Proposition.

He is an Experienced Diver, and Has a
Complete Outfit for Wrecking—Good
Work Done on the Kihalani.

Captain A. O. Benjamin, a noted
diver and wrecker, will arrive by
the Kinau today from Hawaii,
where he has been engaged for
some time working on the sunken
steamer Kihalani. The captain's
efforts in saving a portion of the
machinery of the Kihalani has
given the highest satisfaction to
her owners. He is said to be an
experienced diver, and has success-
fully wrecked a number of vessels
along Puget Sound and the Pacific
Coast.

Captain Benjamin will make the
syndicate owning the Geo. N. Wil-
cox a proposition to wreck the
bark. If it is possible to secure
anything further from the Wilcox,
Captain Benjamin will be able to
accomplish it. He has a com-
plete diving outfit and is not afraid
to undertake the most dangerous
class of work in his line.

Captain Benjamin came here
from Seattle a short time ago and
has done good work on the con-
tracts taken by him.

The members of the Wilcox
wrecking syndicate have been fair-
ly successful with their venture
and still have considerable prop-
erty saved from the Wilcox on
hand.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Changes Among the Schools—Con-
vention of Teachers in July.

At a recent meeting of the Board
of Education it was decided to
close the Kaunakapili native
school and open an English school
in its stead. The new order of
things will be set going April 22d
under the direction of Miss Lizzie
Gurney, who will be transferred
from the Moiliili. A number of
changes have been made among
the teachers of this and other dis-
tricts. At Kipahulu Miss Grace
Garnet has been appointed in place
of Isaac Hakuole, resigned. Miss
Mollie Atkinson has been ap-
pointed assistant at the Fort street
school vice Miss May Tuck, re-
signed. Charles L. King has been
appointed teacher of the Waahole
school in place of Miss Margaret
Cutler, and S. Kalinui has been
appointed to the Waiohinu school.

Inspector General Atkinson has
proposed a general gathering of
teachers in Honolulu some time in
July. The matter was put into
the hands of the committee on cur-
riculum to consider the feasibility
of such a meeting. Ways and
means for the inauguration of a
normal school in the Islands are
also being discussed.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE is issued
on Tuesdays and Fridays.

SHEARMAN EXPLAINS HIMSELF.

publishes a Reply to the Defense
by Mr. Coan

DISCUSSION OF LAND TITLES

Says Missionaries Have Not Done What
They Ought—Upolds Blistering Ideals.
Criticizes "Fair and Legitimate Purchase"—Comparison with Indians.

The New York Evening Post of recent date prints the following communications from Titus M. Coan and a reply by Thomas G. Shearman. Mr. Coan says:

Will you give me a little space, not for controversy, but to state some facts in reply to the statements of Mr. T. G. Shearman, on the Hawaiian situation, as reported in your issue of the 27th of February? He says: "During the fifty years [1820-1870] the government of these islands was under missionary influence, most of the natives were deprived of their rights in the land, excepting about 27,000 acres, and all the rest was divided among the king, the chiefs, and the families and friends of the missionaries." (1.) As a matter of fact, the natives first received their lands, every one his own home-land or kuleana, in 1848, as a free gift from the government of the third Kamohamehas. Before that time no Hawaiian had any possession that he could call his own. The Missionary Land Commission advised the king that if he "should allow to the landlords one-third, to the tenants one-third, and keep one third himself, he would insure no one but himself." The common people received fee-simple titles for their house lots and the lands which they actually cultivated for themselves. The number of claims finally confirmed amounted to 11,309. The awards for these were recorded in ten huge folios which were deposited in the land office. In a subsequent year I myself took part in the surveying of these lands, of which every acre was procured for the Hawaiian peasant, and confirmed to him, by the missionaries. Nor has a single acre, so far as I can learn by repeated and careful inquiry, reverted from the native to the missionary, or the missionaries' sons, except by fair and legitimate purchase.

(2.) "The missionaries found 130,000 people there and now they report that there are only 34,000." Before the missionaries gained control of the islands, leprosy was unknown.

As a matter of fact, the decay of the Polynesian, both in Hawaii and in other island groups, has been brought about not merely by origin diseases, but by the changed conditions imposed by civilization. In so far as these changed conditions of living were changed by missionary influence the missionaries were doubtless responsible; yet the missionaries were not blamable. They worked according to the ideas of their time, and their work was perfectly sincere, though we may criticize it as in part mistaken. I spent all of my earlier years in Hawaii, and I knew those men well; with very few exceptions they were high minded, pure, and utterly unselfish. And as a matter of fact, the Hawaiian has lasted longer for their presence than he would have lasted if the missionaries had stayed away; for a large part of their work was to battle with the immorality and the diseases introduced by the whites. These unscrupulous foreigners have always brought against the missionaries the charges of "cant, hypocrisy, covetousness, unscrupulousness, fraud, and gross abuse of power. With what strange sensations do I find the abuse of the 'best of all worlds' reproduced in the editorial columns of the Evening Post."

(3.) As to the "recognized and paid agent of the American Board" who circulated various slanders against that true martyr, Father Damien, I dare say he got no more than he deserved at the hands of Robert Louis Stevenson. But Hyde is a paid agent, and nothing more, the man has nothing of the spirit of that earlier time, from 1820 to about 1849, when true missionaries were going to Hawaii. Of their descendants, now in power, I can say from personal knowledge of nearly all of them, that as a matter of fact they represent the intelligence, the character, and the quite honestly earned wealth of the country.

TITUS MCNSON COAN
New York, March 9th.

Mr. Shearman explains himself as follows:

Mr. Coan, for whom I have always had the highest respect, selects only three points of my address for criticism. It gives me great pleasure to see that he practically agrees with me in holding up to public scorn the base conduct of the agent of the American Board at Hawaii in his foul slanders upon Father Damien. I see that President Dole also agrees with me upon that point, having rendered the highest public honors to the memory of that sainted missionary. Now will the American Board perform a fair act of justice by disowning its disreputable representative in Hawaii?

The only points upon which Mr. Coan wishes to correct my statements are two: (1) the division of the land; (2) the rapid decrease of population. As to the division of the land, I said that the missionaries meant no harm, but had made the usual blunder of the English race in forcing upon new countries the English land system, which is about the worst in the world. Mr. Coan says: "The missionaries had no right to do this." But the missionaries had no right to do this. The missionaries had no right to do this. The missionaries had no right to do this.

will, before their well meant interference, belonged to all the people, subject only to the maintenance of the king and chiefs, they advised the king to take one third as his own property, to give one third to the small number of chiefs and government officers, and to leave only one third to the great mass of the people. Mr. Coan says that every peasant received a title for some land, but he does not say for how much. He does not say that they even got the one-third proposed for them. I have never found any claim made that they did get it. Nobody has yet asserted that they did. But, if they did, it is certain that they soon lost it; and what I said, as Mr. Coan shows, was that by 1870 the native masses had lost all but 27,000 acres. This is not denied. Mr. Coan says that they lost their land by "fair and legitimate purchase." We all know what such transactions mean between shrewd white men and ignorant, confiding, quarter-civilized tribes. The Indians know well enough how little chance they have to keep any land in severity, and they wisely refuse to accept any such titles, except under coercion. Many of my well-meaning clerical friends are now trying to force such titles upon all Indians. It would be more charitable to drown the poor Indians at once. It is as cruel as it would be to clothe children six years old with full power to sell all their property.

No matter how "fairly" they acquired it, the fact remains that, at the end of missionary government, and as its direct result, the missionaries' sons, nephews, and American associates have got the title to three-quarters of all the land that once belonged to the Hawaiian masses. As to the introduction of leprosy and disease, I explicitly acquitted the missionaries and their sons from responsibility, except negatively, for failure to exclude these evils, while having supreme power. I spoke of these things as part of the mass of evidence showing the failure of missionary government to secure the most common place results of good and efficient administration. And I referred to these, in connection with other evil conditions of the islands, because these general conditions are clamorously put forward by the agents of the "missionary sugar" government as conclusive reasons why the sons of the missionaries are justified in stealing the government, as they have appropriated the land of the Hawaiian people.

I have never questioned and never doubted the piety, sincerity, and unselfish zeal of the early missionaries. Neither, as I understand, has the Evening Post. But "noblesse oblige." A noble character, a pious zeal, carry with them great obligations. The children of such men are held to similar standards. And the utter failure of these missions, not merely confessed, but insisted upon, with clamor, virulence, and foul-mouthed vindictiveness, by the sons and their ripe satellites, if true is all the more lamentable and discouraging to every real friend of missions, because of the goodness and earnestness of the fathers.

I am a friend of the missionary cause. I shall not now, or at any time, give any further proof of this than to say that I do not fear comparison, in this respect, with any of my critics, other than missionaries themselves. But the best service which any true friend of missions can render just now is to put such condemnation upon the abuse of power, obtained through missionary influence, as shall make such crimes impossible hereafter.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.
New York, March 13.

The Vine Excursion.

Hon. Edward Piercy of San Jose, who left San Francisco in January on the schooner Vine on a pleasure trip, which was to include Hawaii, New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, passed through Nogales, Arizona, on March 28th, en route home from Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, where he left the Vine, much disgusted with the way the excursion had been conducted. The schooner reached San Blas more than a month ago. After some days in that harbor anchor was weighed and sail set for Guaymas. At that point the schooner was met by the owner, John E. Burns. The two men clashed over the failure of the excursion to carry out the programme, and Piercy finally brought his belongings ashore and started home by rail.

Canoe from Strong's Island.

The missionary steamer Morning Star began discharging her firewood yesterday. An interesting article of the vessel's cargo is a canoe from Strong's Island. It is thirty-three feet long and two feet wide in the broadest part. Besides having facilities for sailing, it is capable of holding six persons comfortably.

The canoe is consigned to Kama, a native missionary, who returned from the South Seas last year. While there he had the canoe built, but did not find it convenient to bring it home when he came.

"We take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is praised by all who try it," says J. W. Cox & Son, druggists, Marshfield, Oregon. No one afflicted with a throat or lung trouble can use this remedy without praising it. It always gives prompt relief. It is especially valuable for colds as it relieves the lungs, makes breathing easier and aids expectoration. A cold will never result in pneumonia when this remedy is taken and reasonable care exercised. For sale by all medical dealers, Benson Smith & Co., Agents.

Deputy Attorney General Robertson will spend a two weeks' vacation at Waimea before returning home.

CRUISE OF THE MORNING STAR.

Report of Missionary Work in the
South Sea Islands

REV. SNELLING BUYS AN ISLAND.

The Vessel Has a Tempestuous Voyage
and Goes on the Reefs Once—To go
on the Marine Railway for Repairs—
To Remain Here for Several Weeks.

The Morning Star came into port Monday morning, forty-nine days from Ruk, a month earlier than was expected.


Letters from the Gilbert Islands via San Francisco bring the news from Butaritari of the death of Mrs. Nua, wife of the Hawaiian missionary on that island. After six months illness from a cancer she died February 7, at Makio, where she had gone for a change of air. Rev. Mr. Walkup left Butaritari January 16, for San Francisco, where his little schooner, the Biram Bingham, was to receive some necessary repairs. He had taken out the propeller but could not put it back again. Seven Catholic priests had come into the group, and a number of sisters were expected shortly. The lone Hawaiian missionary on Aialoa finds it hard work to contend against the surging wave of heathenism that has swept many of the church members from their standing.

The work on Tapiteuta, under Revs. Paaluh and Kaia, seems to be maintained with vigor, though no great progress has been made the past year. Rev. Punua Makihila speaks of the delight the people of Malana have in a new road, twelve feet wide, that has been built from one end of the island to the other.

On Kusaie, Rev. Mr. Channon has had the assistance of Miss Foss in his training school for the Gilbert Island Mission, and Dr. Rife has had Miss Crosby in his school for the Marshall Islands. Miss Hopkin had forty pupils in her Girls' School, with Miss Palmer and Miss Wilson as assistants. Miss Hopkin is such an indefatigable worker, that though almost completely tired out she stays at her post, declining to leave the school for a much needed rest.

On Ruk the Girls' School under Miss Kinney and Miss Abell has had a prosperous year. Miss Abell's health was such that she has been sent to these islands for recuperation during the time the Star remains here. Rev. Mr. Snelling has bought an island, uninhabited, some eight acres in area, where he proposes to establish a boarding school and conduct an independent mission, hoping for personal support from friends in the States. Rev. Mr. Price has taken hold of his new work with vigor and with common sense adapting his methods to the people for whom he is to labor, and seems to be meeting with the same success that marked Mr. Logan's missionary labors in the Mortlock group. He has sent up a very carefully written journal, giving such interesting detailed accounts of the work as are often asked, but seldom received.


Winds and currents in the equatorial regions are very delusive. Only a kind Providence, guiding the missionary vessel, with all the experience and skill of such a veteran and careful navigator as Captain Garland, brings the vessel safely through the perils of the voyage back to the home port again. The Star carries but a limited amount of coal, the idea being to use steam power only as auxiliary in cases of actual advantages or necessity. To steam from Butaritari to Aialoa would require the consumption of ten hours' allowance of coal. Captain Garland thought he could make the short distance under sail. But at the end of three days' sailing he found himself 180 miles away from Aialoa. The wind failed utterly, and he was obliged to steam the whole of the increased distance. The vessel was on the reefs only once, and got off with but slight damage. But it will be necessary for her to go onto the marine railway for repairs. It is hoped to send her off again in the course of ten or twelve weeks.



Nestle's MILK FOOD

The Agency for

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD
Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.
1885-201
Death to High Prices.
If you want to subscribe for any paper or magazine published in the world it will pay you to write to
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Ltd.
Arlington Block,
Honolulu, H. I.
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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to—See The Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it ADUPTS as a CHARM, on dose generally sufficient.

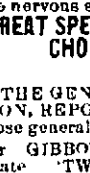
Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff Calcutta, states "TWO DROPS COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE TRUE PALLIATIVE IN
NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER,
TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Rapidly cures—short all attacks of
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, TOLIC,
PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. NO VERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS ON THE COVER THE NAME OF THE INVENTOR—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. SOLD IN BOTTLES 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER
J. T. DAVENPORT,
43 Great Russell Street, London, C.W.



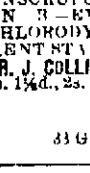
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
IS THE GREAT
Blood-Purifier,
NERVE TONIC,
—AND—
STRENGTH-BUILDER.

It attacks and breaks up every humor, cures all eruptions, restores exhausted vitality, and drives out every element of disease. Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, or any other ailment, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength to the weak, and builds up the system generally. Try this food and medicine, cleansing, sleep refreshing, and life giving.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE
World's Great Expositions.
Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,
Agents for Hawaiian Islands.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RENOWNED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SAY IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and increased COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proclaims its great worth. Loosens the phlegm in the throat, Night cough quickly relieved. See trade mark as above on each wrapper.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London" on the government stamp.

Refuse imitations. Established 1824.

Quotations and farmers when ordering their stores should not omit this time-honored cough remedy.

FOR A COUGH—POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, etc. Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout the Australian, New Zealand and Cape Colonies. Bottles 1s. 1/4d. and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Honolulu,
Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK,
RICHARD A. MCCURDY, PRESIDENT.

Company's Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1894

ASSETS	\$204,638,783.96
Income.	
Received for Premiums.....	\$36,123,163 82
Received from all other sources.....	11,897,708 12
\$48,020,869 94	
Disbursements.	
To Policy-holders for Claims by death.....	\$11,929,794 94
for End'm'ts Divid'nds, etc.....	9,159,462 14
For all other Accounts.....	9,789,634 18
\$30,878,891 26	
Assets.	
United States Bond and other Securities.....	\$83,970,690 67
First Lien Loans on Bonds and Mortgage.....	71,359,415 82
Loans on Stocks and Bonds.....	11,305,100 00
Real Estate.....	21,691,733 39
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies.....	9,645,193 81
Accrued Interest, Deferred Premiums, etc.....	6,616,646 07
\$204,638,783 96	
Reserve for Policies and other L'ib'ties, Co.'s Standard, Am. 4 per cent. 182,109,456 14	
Surplus.....	\$22,529,327 82

Insurance and Annuities assumed and renewed.....\$750,290 677 97
Insurance and Annuities in force December 31, 1894.....855,207,778 42

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct.
CHAS. A. PRELLER, Auditor.
From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

Report of the Examining Committee.
OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1895.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held on the 26th day of December 1894, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to examine the annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1894, and to verify the same by comparison with the assets of the Company.
The Committee have carefully performed the duty assigned to them, and hereby certify that the statement is in all particulars correct, and that the assets specified therein are in possession of the Company.
In making this certificate the Committee bear testimony to the high character of the investments of the Company and express their approval of the system, order, and accuracy with which the accounts and vouchers have been kept, and the business in general transacted.
H. O. Von Post, J. Hobart Herrick, Charles B. Henderson,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Charles E. Miller, Robert Sewall.

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Wm. P. Dixon, Augustus D. Juilliard, Theo. A. Havemeyer.

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S. B. ROSE,
General Agent Hawaiian Islands.

Pacific Hardware Co.,
VULCAN SAFETY MATCHES—The best in the market—odorless.

WAR PHOTOGRAPHS!
Framed at \$1.25 each and upwards.

Rubber Garden Hose;
Mechanics' Tools, a specialty;
Ready Mixed Paints; Paints in Oil;
Dry Paints; Varnishes; Paint Oils;

Lucol and Linseed,
Paint Brushes, Blasting Powder, Giant Powder, Caps and Fuse

HEADQUARTERS FOR
CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS!
(REGISTERED.)
Wood Preserving Oil.

Endorsed by the Press, Scientists and leading Architects throughout the World.
Preserves all wood above or underground, in fresh or salt water. Prevents dampness in walls and renders brickwork waterproof. Destroys vermin, insects, house fungus, disinfects premises.
CARRIAGE WHIPS—a new invoice.
Agents for the celebrated VACUUM OIL.

Pacific Hardware Company, Limited,
Fort Street, Honolulu.

WOVEN WIRE
Woven Wire Mattresses which will not rust; Iron Beds which fold; Spiral Springs for upholsterers' use, all made right here in Honolulu by
J. S. BAILEY,
The Woven Wire Man, Hotel Street.

Join the Columbia Bicycle Club.

Hidden Words.
THEIR NAME IS MILLIONS?
An arm of old in me you'll find?
A friend is dead was I?
In storm and wreck a help so kind?
(Of hearts to be I try?)

The "Smith's".
A "Dole".
"Damon" and Pythias.
"Hatch" all at.
The "King".

Woven Wire Mattresses which will not rust; Iron Beds which fold; Spiral Springs for upholsterers' use, all made right here in Honolulu by
J. S. BAILEY,
The Woven Wire Man, Hotel Street.

TAXPAYERS ON CRUTCHES.

Hilo Incident During the Days of Princess Ruth.

CRIPPLES EXEMPT FROM TAXES.

Wonderful Cures Worked by Judge Austin's Speech—Coughs Stopped, Game Legs Renewed and Staffs Flung Aside—How Finances Were Handled.

Judge Austin, of Hilo, relates some interesting experiences of his own while secretary to Princess Ruth, in 1854. At that time she was the governess of Hawaii.

He had been appointed secretary, but with orders from Kamehameha III that Keelikolani should never interfere with his work. In that year there was a large gathering of the natives at Kailua, commanded to assemble by her in order to explain to the people the tax laws, and to enforce the payment of taxes. A large laui was provided in which the meeting took place, and she proposed to address them.

It was the unwritten law that the very old and infirm, all cripples and incurables, should be exempt from taxation. The natives were unwilling to pay taxes, so they prepared for the meeting.

Many who were young men, and in the best physical condition, came in, appearing to be doubled up with disease. Many used staffs, and walked with trembling steps. Some walked slowly, coughing at every step. Some held up a leg, and appeared to be cripples. One enterprising native appeared on a stretcher, carried by four of his companions. When the assembly opened it appeared like a hospital without a well person in it, and it numbered several hundred. The Princess made a brief address, and was followed by her secretary, Judge Austin, who told them that all present would have to pay taxes, as there was nothing the matter with them.

At once there was a commotion. The men who were doubled up straightened themselves out. The coughing stopped. The men with "game" legs moved about quickly. The man who came in on a stretcher got up and made a speech to the crowd, showing that he had a very poor opinion of the government. The staffs were flung aside. In a few moments a fine stalwart body of men were seen taking the mountain road and moving off with perfect ease, and the laui was lettered with the debris of the materials they had used in making themselves apparent cripples and infirm.

Another time, in Hilo, the Princess with a retinue, while on the street, met a native on a fine mule. The Princess wanted it. She at once sent for her secretary and in a very imperious manner inquired, "Have you any money in the treasury?" "Yes, plenty of it," he replied. "Bring me \$40," she said. "I will bring you nothing," he replied. "It doesn't belong to you." She looked at him scornfully and turned away. The next day he called to see her and she was extremely gracious, as she feared he would report the transaction to the King.

PRESIDENT DOLE'S PARTY.

Enjoying Delightful Outing—Senator Waterhouse as a Nimrod.

Reports received from President Dole and party state they are enjoying a pleasant outing on Kauai, the time being divided between hunting, fishing and sight-seeing. They expect to return home on Sunday morning. Several of the gentlemen have made excellent game records during their stay on the Garden Isle. On their return it is expected the party will have some astounding tales to relate. One of the party in speaking of the pleasures enjoyed writes that Senator Waterhouse has been distinguishing himself as a Nimrod in the wilds of Kauai. He brought a headless rooster into camp one day claiming to have decapitated him with a rifle ball at—say 400 yards. This account not obtaining credence he offered another explanation of his possession of the chicken which was still more wonderful. He found him asleep on the branch of a tree and directed one of the camp followers to steal up behind the victim and seize him by the legs. This movement was successful, the bird really being asleep, or, if awake, was hypnotized by the glowering eyes of the Senator, who stood watching ready to take his head off with his deadly rifle in

case he attempted to escape, or he preferred captivity to taking his chances with the Senatorial rifle. The Senator also bagged two wild cattle, though carping critics state that one of them was lassoed before he brought him down. A careful investigation, however, into all the circumstances of this achievement makes it probable by a preponderance of evidence that the unfortunate animal was only lassoed after he had received his death wound at the Senator's hands.

Prominent Merchant Coming.

Mr. George B. Jones, a prominent crockery merchant of Boston, Mass., and brother of Hon. P. C. Jones, is expected in Honolulu by the Arawa. He is coming to visit relatives and friends and will remain some time. Trips will be made to the volcano and different islands, inspecting sugar properties and general sight seeing. It is quite probable Mr. Jones will make some investments in Hawaii if such are commended to his business experience.

Deadly New Rifle.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Captain Mark Schiæger of the steamship La Campine visited Fort McHenry today and exhibited a new German repeating rifle. The weapon is one of the first made by the German Government and is a new invention of Mauser, the great German firearm inventor. In appearance it is something like the Krag-Jorgensen military rifle, now being adopted by the United States army. It is of 32 caliber and the barrel is made of three tubes, one inside of the other, on the same principle as the Krupp gun. The inner tube is rifled and of hard, tempered steel. The powder used is a smokeless nitro-glycerine explosive, which makes little report and no smoke. Fired at the height of the shoulder the bullet will go nearly two miles before its force is spent, and at 2000 yards it will pierce the bodies of seven men placed one behind the other.



Mrs. Eliza Logree
Westerly, R. I.

Once I Was Blind But Now I Can See

Thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla.
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."
"I have suffered everything possible with sore eyes and headache, the sores so severe that I was blind. I tried everything I heard of without benefit, and went to the Rhode Island Hospital, but found no relief there. A friend told me of Hood's Sarsaparilla, so I bought a bottle and a box of Hood's Pills. With More Than Thanks
I want everybody to know that since I have been taking these medicines, I have become as well as ever. My eyes have perfectly healed and the headache is cured. From my picture you can see there is nothing the matter with my eyes now." Mrs. ELIZA LOGREE, Foster Hill, Westerly, R. I.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.
HOBBON DRUG COMPANY,
866 Wholesale Agents.

Castle & Cooke L'd.

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company

OF BOSTON.
Aetna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between K. Otsuki and Geo. V. Jakins, doing business under the firm name of Otsuki & Co., at Papakou, Hawaii, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. All assets and liabilities have been assumed by K. Otsuki, who will carry on the business as heretofore.
K. OTSUKI,
GEO. V. JAKINS
Papakou, Hawaii April 4, 1895.
3964 1645 41

Any special design for rubber stamps engraved to order at the GAZETTE office.

MR. THURSTON IN A NEW ROLE.

May Return to Washington as Law
Advisor to the Legation

HAWAII TO BECOME A TERRITORY

Annexation Only Temporarily Checked
by Opposition of Cleveland Govern-
ment—Future Hope of the Island
Republic Lies in the United States.

Mr. Thurston, Minister of Hawaii,
said last night:

"I notified Secretary Gresham this afternoon that I should start for Hawaii tomorrow." Mr. Thurston smiled as he said this. He added a little later: "I am a little sorry that I am not to stay here long enough to see how the Government would deport me, and where they would send me, if there is anything in the newspaper story that such a plan has been in contemplation. I do not suppose, seriously, that any such purpose has been entertained by anyone. I shall leave for Boston at once to attend to some business matters, and shall then proceed directly to San Francisco. I am due in Honolulu April 11. It is only five days and a half running time now to San Francisco, and the best steamers make the journey from there to Honolulu in six days. If we had the speed of the Atlantic steamers we should be able to reach Honolulu in four days and a half from San Francisco. Ships of that speed will be put on the line, undoubtedly, in a few years. My wife will go for a time to visit some friends in the west. She will not go to Hawaii with me. There is absolutely nothing to be done here just now by me, and there is much that I can do at home, in a public and private capacity, for the present."

Mrs. Thurston is an American lady, formerly from one of the western states. There seems to be no disposition in the Thurston household to abandon Washington. Certainly the house is not dismantled, and no orders have been given to dismantle it or cancel the lease. It is the expectation that Mr. Thurston will return to Washington in a few months—possibly in the capacity of chancellor or law advisor to the legation. Mr. Thurston, it is understood, will leave Washington this afternoon.

Nearly all of the great legations have such an officer, and it is no concern of the government here who he is. It is the general belief of the friends of Hawaii here, who are the friends of Mr. Thurston, that he will be back in Washington certainly by the time Congress shall meet.

To a friend who suggested that many would be glad to have him return to Washington as a United States Senator from Hawaii, Mr. Thurston said, gravely:

"There are many in Hawaii who are in earnest in favor of annexation who doubt the wisdom of endeavoring to come in as a state. I, myself, believe that it would be wiser to become a territory of the Union."

Mr. Thurston is clearly of the opinion that the cause of annexation has only been temporarily checked by the opposition of the Administration. Like most of his countrymen, he looks to the United States as the hope of the future of his country.

It is possible that the little Republic of Hawaii has outwitted the United States in diplomacy. The Secretary of State has not yet said that he has demanded the recall of Minister Thurston. But Minister Thurston (and it is the first time that he has said anything about his recall) announces that he will leave Washington at once for Hawaii. He also said that he had heard nothing of the reported demand of the United States for his recall.

It is barely possible that Mr. Thurston, as a member of the Hawaiian Foreign Office, may himself pass upon Secretary Gresham's demand for his own recall. The probability, at all events, is that Mr. Hastings will remain indefinitely in charge of the legation, and that Secretary Gresham will not have the satisfaction of giving to Minister Thurston a final audience to receive from him the presentation of his letter of recall.—Washington Star, March 27th.

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CONVALESCENTS,
DYSPEPTICS,
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Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reckstein & Soller Flares, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Salt Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Barrels, Filterpress Cloth.

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 3 Best, Steel Rails, 18 and 20, R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, R. R. Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, &c.

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SHEARMAN EXPLAINS HIMSELF.

Publishes a Reply to the Defense by Mr. Coan.

DISCUSSION OF LAND TITLES.

Says Missionaries Have Not Done What They Might—Phonetic Spelling of Words. Criticizes "Fair and Legitimate Purchase"—Comparison with Indians.

The New York Evening Post of recent date prints the following communications from Titus M. Coan and a reply by Thomas G. Shearman. Mr. Coan says:

Will you give me a little space, not for controversy, but to state some facts in reply to the statements of Mr. T. G. Shearman, in your issue of the 27th of February? He says: "During the fifty years (1820-1870) the government of these islands was under missionary influence, most of the natives were deprived of their rights in the land, excepting about 27,000 acres, and all the rest was divided among the king, the chiefs, and the families and friends of the missionaries."

(1.) As a matter of fact, the natives first received their lands, every one his own home-land or kuleana, in 1848, as a free gift from the government of the third Kamehamehas. Before that time no Hawaiian had any possession that he could call his own. The Missionary Land Commission advised the king that if he "should allow to the landowners one-third, to the tenants one-third, and keep one-third himself, he would inure no one but himself." The common people received fee-simple titles for their house lots and the lands which they actually cultivated for themselves. The number of claims finally confirmed amounted to 11,309. The awards for these were recorded in ten huge folios which were deposited in the land office. In a subsequent year I myself took part in the surveying of these lands, of which every acre was procured for the Hawaiian peasant, and confirmed to him, by the missionaries. Nor has a single acre, so far as I can learn by repeated and careful inquiry, reverted from the native title to the missionary, or the missionaries' sons, except by fair and legitimate purchase.

(2.) "The missionaries found 130,000 people there, and now they report that there are only 34,000. Before the missionaries gained control of the islands, leprosy was unknown."

As a matter of fact, the decay of the Polynesian, both in Hawaii and in other island groups, has been brought about not merely by foreign diseases, but by the changed conditions imposed by civilization. In so far as these changed conditions of living were changed by missionary influence the missionaries were doubtless responsible; yet the missionaries were not blamable. They worked according to the ideas of their time, and their work was perfectly sincere, though we may criticize it as in part mistaken. I spent all of my earlier years in Hawaii, and I knew those men well; with very few exceptions they were high minded, pure, and utterly unselfish. And as a matter of fact, the Hawaiian has lasted longer for their presence than he would have lasted if the missionaries had stayed away; for a large part of their work was to battle with the immorality and the diseases introduced by the whites. These unscrupulous foreigners have always brought against the missionaries the charges of "want, hypocrisy, covetousness, unscrupulousness, fraud, and gross abuse of power." With what strange sensations do I find the abuse of the "beach combers" reproduced in the editorial columns of the Evening Post.

(3.) As to the "recognized and paid agent of the American Board" who circulated various slanders against that true martyr, Father Damien, I dare say he got no more than he deserved at the hands of Robert Louis Stevenson. But Hyde is a paid agent, and nothing more; the man has nothing of the spirit of that earlier time, from 1820 to about 1849, when true missionaries were going to Hawaii. Of their descendants, now in power, I can say from personal knowledge of nearly all of them, that as a matter of fact they represent the intelligence, the character, and the quite honestly earned wealth of the country.

TITUS MUNSON COAN
New York, March 9th.

Mr. Shearman explains himself as follows:

Mr. Coan, for whom I have always had the highest respect, selects only three points of my address for criticism. It gives me great pleasure to see that he practically agrees with me in holding up to public scorn the base conduct of the agent of the American Board at Hawaii in his foul slanders upon Father Damien. I see that President Dole also agrees with me upon that point, having rendered the highest public honors to the memory of that sainted missionary. Now what the American Board perform a tardy act of justice by disowning its disreputable representative in Hawaii?

The only points upon which Mr. Coan wishes to correct my statements are two: (1) the division of the land, (2) the rapid decrease of population. As to the division of the land, I said that the missionaries meant no harm, but had made the usual blunder of the English race in forcing upon new countries the English land system, which is the worst in the world. Mr. Coan fully proves this. Luke most Anglo-American, he cannot comprehend the community of title to land, which is the fundamental principle of the Hawaiian land system. Because no Hawaiian believed in severalty he thinks that none of them held any at all. The missionaries thought so too. And whereas the land of Ha-

wai, before their well-meant interference, belonged to all the people, subject only to the maintenance of the king and chiefs, they advised the king to take one-third as his own property, to give one-third to the small number of chiefs and government officers, and to leave only one-third to the great mass of the people. Mr. Coan says that every peasant received a title for some land; but he does not say for how much. He does not say that they even got the one-third proposed for them. I have never found any claim made that they did get it. Nobody has yet asserted that they did. But, if they did, it is certain that they soon lost it; and what I said, as Mr. Coan shows, was that by 1870 the native masses had lost all but 27,000 acres. This is not denied. Mr. Coan says that they lost their land by "fair and legitimate purchase." We all know what such transactions mean between shrewd white men and ignorant, confiding, quarter-civilized tribes. The Indians know well enough how little chance they have to keep any land in severalty, and they wisely refuse to accept any such titles, except under coercion. Many of my well-meaning clerical friends are now trying to force such titles upon all Indians. It would be more charitable to drown the poor Indians at once. It is as cruel as it is stupid to clothe children with full power to sell their property.

No matter how "fairly" they acquired it, the fact remains that, at the end of missionary government, and as its direct result, the missionaries' sons, nephews, and American associates have got the title to three-quarters of all the land that once belonged to the Hawaiian masses. As to the introduction of leprosy and disease, I explicitly acquitted the missionaries and their sons from responsibility, except negatively, for failure to exclude these evils, while having supreme power. I spoke of these things as part of the mass of evidence showing the failure of missionary government to secure the most commonplace results of good and efficient administration. And I referred to these, in connection with other evil conditions of the islands, because these general conditions are clamorously put forward by the agents of the "missionary sugar" government as conclusive reasons why the sons of the missionaries are justified in stealing the government, as they have appropriated the land of the Hawaiian people.

I have never questioned and never doubted the piety, sincerity, and unselfish zeal of the early missionaries. Neither, as I understand, has the Evening Post. But "notwithstanding" a noble character, a pious zeal, carry with them great obligations. The high standards are held to similar standards. And the utter failure of these missions, not merely confessed, but insisted upon with clamor, virulence, and foul-mouthed vindictiveness, by the sons and their representatives, is all the more lamentable and discouraging to every real friend of missions, because of the goodness and earnestness of the fathers.

I am a friend of the missionary cause. I shall not now, or at any time, give any further proof of this than to say that I do not fear comparison, in this respect, with any of my critics, other than missionaries themselves. But the best service which any true friend of missions can render just now is to put such condemnation upon the abuse of power, obtained through missionary influence, as shall make such crime impossible hereafter. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.
New York, March 13.

The Vine Excursion.

Hon. Edward Piercy of San Jose, who left San Francisco in January on the schooner Vine on a pleasure trip, which was to include Hawaii, New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, passed through Nogales, Arizona, on March 28th, en route home from Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, where he left the Vine, much disgusted with the way the excursion had been conducted. The schooner reached San Blas more than a month ago. After some days in that harbor anchor was weighed and sail set for Guaymas. At that point the schooner was met by the owner, John E. Burns. The two men clashed over the failure of the excursion to carry out the programme, and Piercy finally brought his belongings ashore and started home by rail.

Canoe from Strong's Island.

The missionary steamer Morning Star began discharging her firewood yesterday. An interesting article of the vessel's cargo is a canoe from Strong's Island. It is thirty-three feet long and two feet wide in the broadest part. Besides having facilities for sailing, it is capable of holding six persons comfortably.

The canoe is consigned to Kama, a native missionary, who returned from the South Seas last year. While there he had the canoe built, but did not find it convenient to bring it home when he came.

"We take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is praised by all who try it," says J. W. Cox & Son, druggists, Marshfield, Oregon. "Noma afflicted with a throat or lung trouble can use this remedy without pain. It always gives prompt relief. It is especially valuable for colds as it relieves the lungs, makes breathing easier and aids expectoration. A cold will never result in pneumonia when this remedy is taken and reasonable care exercised. For sale by all medical dealers, Bessie Smith & Co., Agents."

Deputy Attorney General Robertson will spend a two weeks' vacation at Waimea before returning home.

CRUISE OF THE MORNING STAR.

Report of Missionary Work in the South Sea Islands.

REV. SNELLING BUYS AN ISLAND.

The Vessel Has a Tempestuous Voyage and Goes on the Reefs Once—To go on the Marine Railway for Repairs—To Remain Here for Several Weeks.

The Morning Star came into port Monday morning, forty-nine days from Ruk, a month earlier than was expected.

Letters from the Gilbert Islands via San Francisco bring the news from Butaritari of the death of Mrs. Nua, wife of the Hawaiian missionary on that island. After six months illness from a cancer she died February 7, at Makin, where she had gone for a change of air. Rev. Mr. Walkup left Butaritari January 18, for San Francisco, where his little schooner, the Hiram Bingham, was to receive some necessary repairs. He had taken out the propeller but could not put it back again. Seven Catholic priests had come into the group, and a number of sisters were expected shortly. The lone Hawaiian missionary on Ajalan finds it hard work to contend against the surging wave of heathenism that has swept many of the church members from their standing. The work on Tapiteues, under Revs. Pauluh and Kaala, seems to be maintained with vigor, though no great progress has been made the past year. Rev. Punua Makihila speaks of the delight the people of Malana have in a new road, twelve feet wide, that has been built from one end of the island to the other.

On Kusaie, Rev. Mr. Channon has had the assistance of Miss Foss in his training school for the Gilbert Islands Mission, and Dr. Rife has had Miss Crosby in his school for the Marshall Islanders. Miss Hoppin had forty pupils in her Girls' School, with Miss Palmer and Miss Wilson as assistants. Miss Hoppin is such an indefatigable worker, that though almost completely tired out she stays at her post, desiring to leave the school for a much needed rest.

On Ruk the Girls' School under Miss Kinney and Miss Abell has had a prosperous year. Miss Abell's health was such that she has been sent to the islands for recuperation during the time the Star remains here. Rev. Mr. Snelling has bought an island, uninhabited, some eight acres in area, where he proposes to establish a boarding school and conduct an independent mission, hoping for personal support from friends in the States. Rev. Mr. Price has taken hold of his new work with vigor and with common sense adapting his methods to the people for whom he is to labor, and seems to be meeting with the same success that marked Mr. Logan's missionary labors in the Mortlock group. He has sent up a very carefully written journal, giving such interesting detailed accounts of the work as are often asked, but seldom received.

Winds and currents in the equatorial regions are very deceptive. Only a kind Providence, guiding the missionary vessel, with all the experience and skill of such a veteran and careful navigator as Captain Garland, brings the vessel safely through the perils of the voyage back to the home port again. The Star carries but a limited amount of coal, the idea being to use steam power only as auxiliary in cases of actual advantages or necessity. To steam from Butaritari to Ajalan would require the consumption of ten hours' allowance of coal. Captain Garland thought he could make the short distance under sail. But at the end of three days' sailing he found himself 180 miles away from Ajalan. The wind failed utterly, and he was obliged to steam the whole of the increased distance. The vessel was on the reefs only once, and got off with but slight damage. But it will be necessary further to go onto the marine railway for repairs. It is hoped to send her off again in the course of ten or twelve weeks.

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Nestle's Milk Food for infants has, during 25 years, grown in favor with both doctors and mothers throughout the world, and is now unquestionably not only the best substitute for mothers' milk, but the food which agrees with the largest percentage of infants. It gives strength and stamina to the weakest, and cures all sorts of infant troubles, such as colic, indigestion, and has saved the lives of thousands of infants. To any mother sending her address, and mentioning this paper, we will send samples and description of Nestle's Food. Thos. Looming & Co., Sole Agents, 22 Murray St., N. Y.

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NOTICE.

MY WIFE CONNIE FRITSCH HAVING left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby give notice that from and after this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her in my name.

ELOISE FRITSCH.

Hilo, H. I., April 1st, 1895. 1612-4w

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1884.

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SOLE MANUFACTURER: J. T. DAVENPORT, 31 Great Russell Street, London, C.W.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla. IS THE GREAT Blood-Purifier, NERVE TONIC, AND STRENGTH-BUILDER. It attacks and breaks up every humor, cures skin eruptions, restores exhausted vitality, and drives out every element of disease. Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength to the weak, and builds up the system generally. By its use food is made nourishing, sleep refreshing, and life enjoyable.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE World's Great Expositions. Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles. HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. WILL CURE YOUR COUGH. ALL THE WORLD OVER THE RENOWNED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its invaluable value. 20,000 CHEMISTS Sell It. Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once. In pain and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proclaims its great worth. Loosen the phlegm immediately. Night cough quickly relieved. See trade mark as above on each wrapper. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the government stamp. Beware of imitations. Established 1824. Squatters and farmers when ordering their stores should not omit this time-honored cough remedy. FOR A COUGH—POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED FOR ANGINA, INFLUENZA, etc. Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout the Australian, New Zealand and Cape Colonies. Bottles 1s. 12d. and 2s. 6d. Agents for Honolulu, Hollister Drug Co., Ltd. 1585-201

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The Mutual Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK, RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT. Company's Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1894. ASSETS \$204,638,783.96

Income. Received for Premiums... \$36,123,163.82 Received from all other sources... 11,897,706.12 \$48,020,869.94 Disbursements. To Policy-holders for Claims by death... \$11,929,794.04 for End'm'ts Divid'ls, etc... 9,159,462.14 \$21,089,256.08 For all other Accounts... 9,789,634.18 \$30,878,890.26 Assets. United States Bond and other Securities... \$83,970,690.67 First Lien Loans on Bonds and Mortgage... 71,339,415.92 Loans on Stocks and Bonds... 11,364,100.00 Real Estate... 21,691,733.39 Cash in Banks and Trust Companies... 9,851,193.91 Accrued Interest, Deferred Premiums, etc... 6,815,656.07 Reserve for Policies and other Liabilities, Co.'s Standard, Am. 4 per cent. 182,109,486.14 Surplus... \$22,529,327.82 Insurance and Annuities assumed and renewed... \$750,290,877.97 Insurance and Annuities in force December 31, 1894... 855,207,778.42

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct. CHAS. A. PRELLER, Auditor. From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual. Report of the Examining Committee. OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1895. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held on the 26th day of December last, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to examine the annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1894, and to verify the same by comparison with the assets of the Company. The Committee have carefully performed the duty assigned to them, and hereby certify that the statement is in all particulars correct, and that the assets specified therein are in possession of the Company. I, making this certificate, the Committee bear testimony to the high character of the investments of the Company and express their approval of the system, order, and accuracy with which the accounts and vouchers have been kept, and the business in general transacted. H. O. Von Post, J. Hobart Herrick, Charles B. Henderson, Theo. A. Havemeyer, Charles E. Miller, Robert Sewall.

Board of Trustees. Samuel D. Babcock, Oliver Harriman, Robert Sewall, Robert A. Granniss, Chas. E. Miller, George B. Coe, Henry W. Smith, S. V. R. Cruger, Henry H. Rogers, Walter R. Gillette, Rich. A. McCurdy, Robert Olyphant, Charles B. Henderson, Jno. W. Auchincloss, H. Walter Webb, James C. Holden, George F. Baker, George Bliss, Thea. Morford, George G. Haven, Heiman O. Von Post, Dudley Olcott, R. W. Peckham, William Babcock, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Alex. H. Rice, Fred Cromwell, J. Hobart Herrick, Styvesant Fish, George S. Bowdoin, Lewis Day, Theo. A. Havemeyer, Wm. P. Dixon, Augustus D. Juillard, Theo. A. Havemeyer. ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Vice-President. WALTER R. GILLETTE, General Manager. ISAAC F. LLOYD, 2d Vice-President. HENRY E. DUNCAN, Jr., Cor. Sec. WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary. ALBERT KLAMROTH, Asst. Sec. FREDERICK CROMWELL, Treasurer. JOHN A. FONDA, Assistant Treasurer. JAMES T. TIMPSON, 2d Assistant Treasurer. WILLIAM F. SANDS, Cashier. EDWARD P. HOLDEN, Assistant Cashier. E. W. W. MCCLINTOCK, LL.D., W. A. Acton, JOHN TATLOCK, Jr., Assistant Actuary. WM. W. RICHARDS, Comptroller. CHARLES A. PRELLER, Auditor. H. S. BROWN, Asst. Comptroller. EDWARD LYMAN SHORT, General Solicitor. GUSTAVUS S. WINSTON, M.D. MEDICAL DIRECTORS. ELIAS J. MARSH, M.D. GRANVILLE M. WHITE, M.D.

For particulars apply to S. B. ROSE, General Agent Hawaiian Islands.

Pacific Hardware Co., VULCAN SAFETY MATCHES—The best in the market—odorless. WAR PHOTOGRAPHS! Framed at \$1.25 each and upwards. Rubber Garden Hose; Mechanics' Tools, a specialty; Ready Mixed Paints; Paints in Oil; Dry Paints; Varnishes; Paint Oils; Lucol and Linseed, Paint Brushes, Blasting Powder, Giant Powder, Caps and Fuse. HEADQUARTERS FOR CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS! (REGISTERED.) Wood Preserving Oil. Endorsed by the Press, Scientists and leading Architects throughout the World. Preserves all wood above or underground, in fresh or salt water. Prevents dampness in walls and renders brickwork waterproof. Destroys vermin, insects, house fungus, disinfects premises. CARRIAGE WHIP—a new invoice. Agents for the celebrated VACUUM OIL.

Pacific Hardware Company, Limited, Fort Street, Honolulu.

WOVEN WIRE. HIDDEN WORDS. THEIR NAME IS MILLIONS? An arm of old in me you'll find? A friend I need was I? In storm and wreck a help so kind? Of hearts to be I try? The "Smith's". A "Dole". "Damon" and Pythias. "Hatch" effat. The "King". Woven Wire Mattresses which will not rust; Iron Beds which fold; Spiral Springs for upholstered use; all made right here in Honolulu by J. S. BAILEY, The Woven Wire Man, Hotel Street. Join the Columbia Bicycle Club.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Good Friday.

The Robert Lewers brought a Hotchkiss gun for the Government. The well-bred trotting mare Milly is offered for sale.

A band of sneak thieves are operating in the city.

Senator H. W. Schmidt has returned from Hawaii.

Chief Justice Judd and family have gone to Kualoa to spend a few days.

Mrs. Admiral Beardslee will be a passenger to the Coast by the Australia tomorrow.

The initial number of the Volcano, a new Japanese daily, has been received at this office.

A quarterly dividend is due and payable to the stockholders of Wilder's Steamship Company.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company's "Timely Topics" column contains new matter today.

Arthur Fitzgerald, charged with robbing Mrs. Evans of \$325, proved an alibi and has been released.

Offertory at the Easter service of the Honolulu Commandery will be devoted to the leper fund.

Persons on the Iwani saw some wreckage of the Pele on Mana beach, Kauai, twenty miles from the scene of the late disaster.

Commissioner Marsden received two new varieties of olive trees on the Australia. These will be planted upon the heights of Tantalus.

Woven Wire Bailey prints this morning the answers to his "Hidden Words." The whole includes the names of the members of the Cabinet.

Nelson C. Hawkes, of the printing supply house of Hawkes & Shattuck, San Francisco, will return by the Australia, after a successful business tour of the Islands.

A party composed of Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, Colonel Townsend and H. A. Widemann, visited Waiaho plantation Monday, and returned the following day.

A reception in honor of Mrs. L. and Miss Severance, of Hilo, will be given by Mrs. S. B. Dole at her residence on Emma street, between the hours of 3 and 6 Saturday afternoon.

The new edition of H. M. Whitney's Tourists' Guide Through Hawaii will be issued about the latter part of the month. Twenty-five hundred copies will be the number of the edition.

Officers elected by the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company in Wailuku on March 30th, are: E. H. Bailey, president; John Richardson, vice-president; W. O. Smith, treasurer; John A. Moore, auditor, and A. N. Kekoiki, secretary.

W. H. Cornwell had been in the city comparatively few hours before he went to the officials at the Government building and asked an audience with Mr. Dornier. Failing in this he asked to see his friends in Oahu prison. For some unaccountable reason the authorities did not tumble over each other in a mad rush to comply with the request.

Baseball Matters Mixed.

The Hawaiian Baseball League meeting broke up in a row yesterday. Considerable opposition was developed over the application of the Kamehameha club to join the organization. On a tie vote Chairman Allen favored admitting the applicants. J. A. Thompson withdrew the Athletics from the league. J. G. Spencer resigned as secretary because the Kamehamehas were admitted.

It is to be hoped the differences will be satisfactorily adjusted, and the baseball season of 1895 be opened on schedule time.

Hawaiian Singers.

The World's Fair quartet, composed of East Kahu, W. B. Jones, J. M. Bright and John Edwards are not entirely satisfied with the contract entered into by them with T. W. Hobron and, if the objections made are not considered, it is probable they will not go to San Francisco by the Australia Saturday.

It is the present intention of the boys to spend a year singing at the Kilauea Cyclopedia in Boston, if the arrangements prove satisfactory.

New Trans-Pacific Line.

Frank Shephardson, an engineer on the Southern Pacific Ry., who resides at Los Angeles, Cal., was troubled with rheumatism for a long time. He was treated by several physicians, also visited the Hot Springs, but received no permanent relief until he used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says it is the best medicine in the world for rheumatism. For sale by all medical dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents.

ASHFORD'S PARDON.

He Will Leave by the Australia and Go to Germany

The pardon of Attorney Volney V. Ashford, which was decided upon at yesterday's Council meeting, will not be officially announced until Saturday morning. This is owing to the fact that the special messenger dispatched on Wednesday with the document to President Dole on Kauai will not return until that time.

Mr. Ashford will leave by the Australia tomorrow afternoon and journey direct to some watering place in Germany, where, it is hoped, he will receive beneficial results.

It is generally known that Mr. Ashford has been in ill health for several years. Drs. Miner, Wood and Emerson, who were called recently to make examination of his condition, unite in the opinion that further incarceration of the lawyer would result in his early demise. When seen Wednesday Mr. Ashford was exceedingly weak, in fact hardly able to walk, and the physicians entertain but slight hope of his ultimate recovery.

GOING TO AMERICA.

The following passengers are booked to leave by the Australia on Saturday: J. F. Neall, Geo. Bucklin, Dr. Biermann, wife and child, F. Klamp, Geo. Koch, Mrs. Admiral Beardslee, Miss Delgado, Miss Hatch, T. E. P. Gardner, Sherman W. Marsh, H. H. Preston, H. A. Baxter, Geo. H. Graves, B. H. Phillips, Martin Smith, Geo. De la Vergne, Master R. McNee, Geo. A. Brown, Miss Frings, D. Burnier, Miss Rosecrans, H. Spence, Miss K. Spence, Miss E. Bumiller, Dyke Williams and wife, William H. Hall, W. P. A. Brewer, H. Schlotz, John Howard, A. Cruise, R. Prendergast, Miss Maxwell, H. Steimann and wife, Mrs. F. Newhall, Mrs. H. F. Wells, Miss S. Morrison, E. Z. Williams, Nelson C. Hawkes, Miss L. Auzeais, L. Callish and wife, F. M. Govett and wife, Mrs. H. Ginger, Miss K. Widdifield, Miss M. Widdifield, Mrs. M. C. Widdifield, Miss A. Cornwell, S. M. Brandebury, Jno. C. Frey, Miss N. Brandebury, Miss C. Kem, G. Kuust, W. Wolters, E. Remensperger, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. A. M. Hobbs, Mrs. W. F. Allen.

What Dreams May Come.

In a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, Dr. B. W. Richardson says that the sleep of health is dreamless. "Dreams," says Shakespeare, "are children of an idle brain." If both the doctor and the poet are right it follows that the brain is an unsteady organ. No doubt there is truth in the inference, but that is of quite the point. Are all dreams signs of a diseased condition? To this the doctor says "No." He divides dreams into two classes; those started by noises or other causes outside the sleeper, and those produced by pain, fever, or indigestion.

There is not a fact. We receive multitudes of letters containing this affirmation, almost in identical words: "I was worse tired in the morning than when I went to bed." To this the doctor says "No." He says, "When we feel weary in the morning very likely it results from dreams that we have forgotten." Quite so.

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The mother's simple tale is this: "In June, 1890, my daughter Ann Elizabeth became low, weak, and fretful, and complained of pain in the chest after eating. Next her stomach was so irritable that she vomited all the food she took. It was awful to see her heave and strain. For three weeks nothing passed through her stomach except a little soda water and lime water. Later on, her feet and legs began to swell and puff from dropsy. She was now pale as death and looked as though she had not a drop of blood in her body, and was a wretched sight. Month after month dragged by and she got weaker every day. She could not walk without support, for she had lost the proper use of her legs, and her body swayed from side to side as she moved.

"A doctor attended her for twelve months, and finally said it was no use giving her any more medicine, as it was no good. In May, 1891, I took her to the Dewberry Infirmary. She got no better there, and I thought I was sure going to lose her. She was then thirteen years of age.

REPORT OF Y. M. C. A. OFFICERS.

Satisfactory Work of Association During Past Year.

SECRETARY CORBETT GETS LEAVE.

Project for Engaging a Chaplain for Work Among the Sailors in Port Has Been Temporarily Abandoned—Work Found for Applicants, Etc.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held last night in the hall parlors. Seventeen members were present. After reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by Secretary Corbett, the reports of the respective committees were heard and considered.

The treasurer reported \$4278.73 expended during the past year, leaving a balance of \$58.05 on the new account.

DEVOTIONAL COMMITTEE.

During the year that has just passed there have been many interruptions in our work, and they have affected the attendance at our meetings. The religious services held under the auspices of the Association have numbered 227, being 130 less than last year, with a total attendance of 12,025 against 14,072 for last year. The falling off has been principally during the months of January, February and March, when but four meetings were held at the jail, and also because of the discontinuance of the Bethel meetings since November of last year, and of the meetings at the barracks.

The following are the meetings held: First—Services at Oahu Prison, Sunday, 11 a.m. Second—Bible class, in the Parlor, Sunday, 3:30 p.m. Third—Boys' meeting, in the hall, Sunday, 3 p.m. Fourth—Praise service, in the hall, Sunday, 8:30 p.m.

The following statistics will show the work of the year:

	No.	Attend.	Av.
Jail Services	44	3801	132
Bible Class	62	558	9
Boys' Meetings	40	680	16
Praise Services	52	4051	78
Bethel Hall Meetings	23	688	30
Week of Prayer, noon	5	117	25
Temperance Concert	1	150	150

During the period of martial law on this island no services of any kind were held at Oahu Jail. These services have been resumed for the past few weeks, but owing to several causes the attendance has not been as full as formerly, although many who did not form part of the regular audience, could hear what was being said and seemed to be interested in the songs.

The meetings at the barracks, formerly held on Sabbath afternoons, have been discontinued for want of any place to hold them, as the rooms in the basement of the Executive building are now all occupied.

The Bethel meetings have been given up as the Salvation Army are now holding meetings on Sunday afternoons and evenings which attract the same class of people who used to attend our meetings.

The Devotional Committee wish to express their thanks to all ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly assisted in their services of song, and helped to make the meetings attractive.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. W. HALL,

Chairman.

TEMPERANCE.

Efforts in the temperance line by our association during the past year have not been as active as in some former years, but a short series of concerts, with addresses upon this topic, were given in one month; and one month when one would have been given, we gave way on our regular night to a Demosthenic contest.

One saloon, the license for which expired a short time ago remains closed, no renewal being granted, largely, we think, on account of a petition being filed against it. This petition was started by the ladies, but some of our members had the opportunity to sign it.

We think all who were willing to consider the public interests of the city, rather than purely selfish interests, were greatly pleased with the results shown by the closing of the saloons during the time martial law was in force. For the sake of the Hawaiians, if for no other reason, they should be permanently closed. But, can that be done? Much as it is to be desired, we fear public opinion is not strong enough upon the subject to make it possible to attempt it. But, can nothing be done in any way to control the traffic and mitigate its evils? We believe there can be, and much thought has been given to the subject by members of this association and others, and we look for advanced legislation upon this subject in the coming Legislature. We do not expect to solve this question at once any more than other countries have done, and we do not believe any bill can be brought into the Legislature which will suit all honest workers in the cause of temperance, but let us put aside any personal differences of opinion, and when the time comes work solidly for such reform as seems to be practicable and to have any promise of success.

F. J. LOWREY,

Chairman.

READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The reading room of the Association continues to be one of the most useful adjuncts to our work. The average daily attendance numbers 160. The room is open from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. and seldom is without a reader. During the evenings it is quite common to see between twenty-five and thirty readers in the room. Your committee have placed on file the best reading matter procurable.

When the alterations to the building are completed the reading room will be removed from the present location to the south side of the building and will be 18x50 feet in size and have splendid light on two sides. One hundred and sixty-seven volumes have been added to the library shelves during the year, of this number about fifty were donated by Mrs. S. N. Castle, Mrs. W. F. Allen and Mr. Hackfeld. The total number of books in the library is a little over 1000. Five hundred and forty-nine volumes have been in circulation.

To those who have aided us by donations of books, your committee desire to tender their hearty thanks.

J. B. ATHERTON,

Chairman.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The educational work of the Association continues to occupy an important part in the year's work. In October last classes were organized in book-keeping, typewriting and shorthand. Mr. W. W. Harris has proven himself an efficient and capable teacher in book-keeping. In order to do thorough work he found it necessary to divide his class, as some of the students were not able to keep up with the others. The work in all the classes was good and considerable interest evinced by the pupils from October until January. The proclamation of martial law that month was a means of discounting the work for over a month, but the classes have again resumed although with a diminished attendance.

The number of students enrolled in the three classes: Book-keeping, twenty-one students; shorthand, nineteen students; typewriting, twelve students.

WM. A. BOWEN,

Chairman.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

Your Committee on Entertainment and Lectures would report but few entertainments given during the past year. The reception given on New Year's Day was largely attended, and the class entertained was to a great extent those who would not otherwise have had entertainment on that day. The social given in the evening following the reception was one of the best ever held in our hall. We have given three receptions to the sailors during the year, which were well attended and greatly enjoyed. We have not been able to do all that could be desired in the year that has just closed, but have perhaps done what was possible under the circumstances. The temperance concerts, while not given by the entertainment committee, were largely of the form of a social and always drew a full house.

We trust that in the coming year the conditions may be such that the entertainment committee may be able to provide their full share towards the general work of the Association.

R. respectfully submitted,

C. B. RIPLEY,

For the Entertainment Committee.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

The meeting for boys has been held regularly on Sabbath afternoons, excepting during the summer vacation, when so many boys were absent that the committee deemed it advisable to discontinue.

The Boys' Library is constantly in use. An order has just been forwarded for additional books. On October 5th the annual boys' supper was held. Thirty-five boys sat down to dinner provided by the lady friends of the department. A number of outings in the shape of riding parties were held. During the year three social evenings were held. The first was a talk on A. D. O. V. and another war prison by Mr. Eaton; the second and third evenings were stereoscopic lectures on the lowlands and highlands of Scotland, by the General Secretary.

Number of gospel meetings 40. Aggregate attendance at same, 660. Average attendance at same, 16. Socials and entertainments, 4. Average attendance at entertainments, 29.

Number of Scripture Union members, 13.

Number of books in library, 200.

Number of books circulated 333.

D. W. CORBETT,

Chairman.

SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

The visitation of the sailing vessels has been continued each Sabbath morning throughout the year. Bundles of papers, including newspapers, magazines, illustrated papers and gospel tracts are made up at the office and a parcel left in each vessel. This work is highly appreciated by the sailors who always welcome the members of your committee most heartily. Besides leaving the parcels of papers a cordial invitation is extended the men to visit our rooms and attend the services held therein. Many of the sailors respond to the invitations thus extended. In the early part of the year an effort was made to secure the services of a chaplain for work among the sailors in port but the project had to be abandoned for the present. A number of men-of-war vessels have been in port and in some of them services have been held.

Three receptions were tendered to sailors during the year, each one being well attended and much enjoyed by the sailors present. Three hundred and twenty-five vessels have been visited during the year and over 12,000 papers distributed.

HENRY WATERHOUSE,

Chairman.

EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

A large increase in this department of our work has been noticed during the year. Very many young men have applied to us for aid in securing work.

Two hundred and eight applicants applied at the office. These men were counselled to the best of our ability; thirty-eight of the number were enabled to find work through our efforts.

Some of the more destitute cases were assisted by means of meal tickets supplied by the Stranger's Friend Society. A large number of letters are being constantly received from the States as to the chance of employment here. All these letters are answered.

G. P. CASTLE,

Chairman.

VISITATION COMMITTEE.

The visitation committee reported a great number of calls made on sick people during the year. These efforts were very much appreciated.

BY AUTHORITY.

Sale of a Strip of Government Land in the District of North Kohala, Hawaii.

On TUESDAY, May 7th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at Public Auction, that portion of the old Government Road leading from Kohala to Waimaea, and lying within the limits of the Kohala plantation in the District of North Kohala, Hawaii, containing an area of 2½ acres, a little more or less.

Upset price \$100.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 2, 1895.

1643 3959 3t

The following gentlemen have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

H. L. Holstein,

D. H. Kaialan, and

Robert Hind Jr.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 2th, 1895.

1643-3t

H. H. Renton Esq. has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Way and Water Rights for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 2th, 1895.

1643-3t

FOR SALE.

\$5500. A CHOICE TRACT OF about 200 acres in South Kohala within one hour's ride from the landing at Kealahou Bay; the large portion of this is fine coffee land, about 140 acres can be plowed. An unfailing spring and running stream on the land. Twenty-five acres already cleared and about two acres now planted in coffee. Considerable number of fruit trees on land, which is nearly all surrounded by good stone walls and wire fencing. Pasture of ten acres and two houses, one on road with house lot and garden. Over sixty head of cattle of which about thirty are fine milking stock of good pedigree. Several horses and mares and about forty hogs.

Title perfect. This is a fine opportunity for any one desiring a No. 1 investment. For full particulars apply to A. B. LOEBENSTEIN, Surveyor, Hilo, Hawaii.

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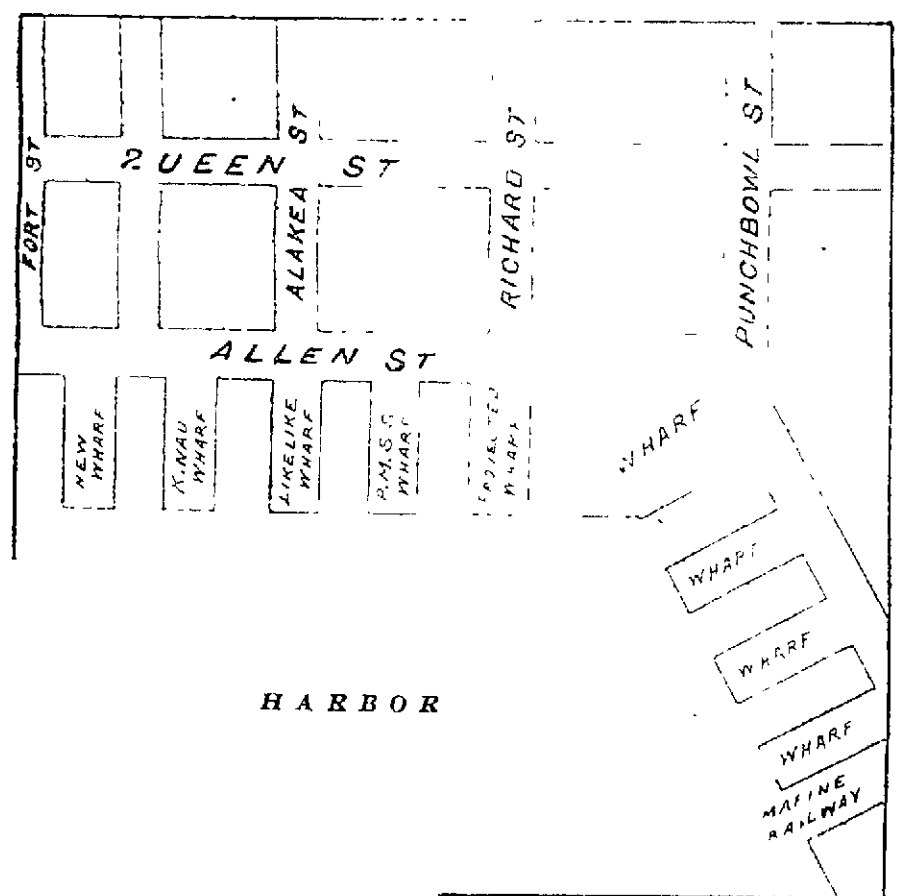
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A NEW VIEW OF EASTER.
"Willie, do you know what the Easter season is especially noted for?"
"Yes'm; it's the only season of the year when the hens lay colored eggs."
—Brooklyn Life.

FOR CITY FRONT IMPROVEMENT.

Plan to Build a Series of Wharves Beyond the Pacific Mail Ship.



Mr. Editor.—What is the matter with laying out a plan of harbor improvement somewhat on the lines given by the above plan and gradually following the same until the desired result shall be secured; removing the inter-island steamer and schooner traffic to the inner harbor. Of course the expense would be great, but below Allen street all is at present largely lumber and coal piles. The expense will be less now than in the future, and by a gradual development will not be materially felt by the Government.

CEMETERY NOT CROWDED.

Short Session of Board of Health. Goat Question on Molokai.

Routine business occupied the principal attention of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. President Smith read a communication from Fr. Conrad also a reply defining that gentleman's duties. The arrival of Dr. H. E. Goodhue at Kauai was announced and his license for practice was approved. Dr. Alvarez of Waialua asked to change his residence to Koolau-poko, from which place he could more easily give prompt attention to calls from various parts of the district. The proposition was approved which will do away with the contemplated division of the district.

Dr. E. C. Surmann, a German physician who came to the country on the Braunfels petitioned for a license as a practicing physician. His credentials were examined and approved.

Dr. Emerson reported that the Sanitary Committee had examined the Catholic Cemetery, on King street, and found nothing to show that the place is crowded or demands action by the board. The sexton considers there is space for 1000 more graves, and the number of burial certificates issued for the place during the year ending March 31st was 127.

Mr. Lansing reported that Mr. Ripley did not approve of the system of locks being placed in the insane asylum. Mr. Waterhouse suggested that an experimental goat ranch be started on Molokai, as the problem of furnishing beef for the settlement was becoming a serious one. The matter was discussed, but no action taken. After the consideration of a few minor matters relating to the settlement the board adjourned.

Some misadventure pursued two rocking chairs from the veranda of P. C. Jones Monday night. The boldness of the thief is more apparent when it is remembered the moon was shining brightly on that evening.

WARRIOR BALLANTYNE.

Granted Exclusive and Eternal Electric Railway Franchise.

A Toronto paper says: Mr. Ballantyne, referred to in the Canadian-American, of Chicago, as having received "an exclusive eternal franchise for an electric railroad in Honolulu" for the good services he rendered in the battle with the rebels in Hawaii, is C. G. Ballantyne, a native of Brampton. He was for a number of years in the civil service at Ottawa, and seven years ago went out to the Pacific Coast, where he embarked in the real estate business. Some months ago he went to Honolulu for the express purpose of obtaining a franchise for an electric railway, and from all accounts seems to have obtained it in a manner that would gladden the heart of an Everett beyond description. Mr. Ballantyne is the last man in the world his friends would expect to see engaged in a conflict. He was of an exceedingly quiet disposition and was never "looking for trouble," as the saying is. Like all boys born in Peel's county town he became enamored with the lacrosse stick and rubber ball at an early age and developed remarkable proficiency—so much so in fact that he secured a position on the senior town team, which, like its successor, the great Excelsiors, was the star team within an extensive radius. He ran a grocery in the town, and after traveling for a wholesale firm went into the civil service at Ottawa. He is in the neighborhood of 50 years of age. His wife is living in Victoria, B. C.

BILLIARD COLIC.

Persons who are subject to attacks of bilious colic will be pleased to know that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. In many cases the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all medical dealers. Bess & Smith & Co. Agents.

HAWAII AN AMERICAN COLONY.

Judge Kinney Talks of His Recent Visit to the Coast.

SENTIMENT FAVORS ANNEXATION.

Friendly Expressions Toward Native Hawaiians—Reports Sent Back by Visitors—Democratic Party Divided on the Annexation Question, Etc.

The recent visit of Judge W. A. Kinney to the Coast as special counsel of the Hawaiian Government was in every sense a successful one. He journeyed to Eastern cities during his absence and had abundant opportunity to gauge public sentiment regarding affairs in Hawaii. His views on matters of vital importance to the islands are especially interesting at this time.

Judge Kinney did not fare very well on his homeward trip and was a severe sufferer from mal de mer throughout the voyage from San Francisco. In consequence of this, together with a cold contracted through variable weather at the Coast, the Judge has remained closely at home since his arrival. He was, however, able to attend to business matters yesterday, and in an interview spoke as follows concerning his visit to the States:

I have made a verbal report to the Government on the Wahlberg matter and the suits of Cranston, Mueller and Johnston brought at Vancouver, and I refer you to the Government officials for information on those matters.

As to the prospects of annexation, unless all signs fail it seems to me that we will be a part of the United States as soon as the present administration is over and the next one gets to work. On the matter of annexation of territory the people of the United States will have the say. Administration, business combines and prominent statesmen control many public matters often involving millions without consulting the people, but annexation of territory is of such public interest that the wish of the people cannot be dodged or set aside. What their will is will be settled definitely and officially at the next presidential election, but they are already speaking in a way that is significant. The number of newspapers in the United States hostile to annexation are very few and far between, and that is a very significant fact.

The democratic party itself is divided on the question, and the wing hostile to annexation and who support the administration in this and all other questions is so thoroughly discredited and heartily disliked by the American people that if annexation must be opposed by any set of men or politicians in the United States, we are very fortunate in having "mugwump" and "cuckoo" take the contract; for whatever way the national elections go it is conceded on all sides that Cleveland and his following will simply be buried out of sight by unanimous consent.

Everywhere I went I heard but one sentiment, and that was distinctly in favor of annexation, in hotels, on street corners and in the cars, from politicians, working men, business men and all kinds of men, the sentiment was the same. They seem to have made up their minds and are waiting simply for a chance to vote. The fact is the people look on us as an American colony of their own flesh and blood. We have had so many close calls and so much to contend with before their very eyes that they have grown intensely interested in the result and in seeing us come out ahead, so much so that I do not believe at this stage of affairs there is any power short of one that could stand off the United States and prevent annexation.

Wherever I went there was a very friendly expression of sentiment toward the native Hawaiians, and their good qualities do not need to be pressed; they were already recognized, but it is hard to convince the average American that the native Hawaiian will be a slave or will lose any practical rights by becoming his fellow citizen. Annexation in all probability would have no standing in the United States if they considered it simply a case of taking the country away from the aboriginals, but unquestionably the belief is prevalent there that events over which Hawaii has no control have already pressed matters to a point where she must soon go to some foreign power, and it is irrespective of local events.

The past two years has been an advertisement of the islands worth millions if annexation comes. More people have quietly come here to spy out the land than we ourselves realize. The reports sent back to those who have plenty of money to invest, and who have got brains and business capacity to build up the country, will lend material aid to that end.

On the steamer going up to the coast I found a passenger aboard who had been down here to look over the field with a view to establishing a bank if the islands were annexed. He was well satisfied with his visit and his report was to be a very favorable one. He had come from away back in Wisconsin. On the steamer that I returned on were several prominent gentlemen who are here for something besides their health. General Jones, of Colorado, one of the passengers, represents big money. The little Colorado colony at Olan attracted his attention, and he had come down to study up the possibilities of coffee and also the chances of making Hawaii supply the early spring market of the Pacific slopes and the country beyond.

just as the Bermudas supply New York on the other side of the water. Many I know do not believe that much can be done in the line of new industries in Hawaii, but men are looking over the field who have handled and carried through great enterprises before today, and who have brought success out of far less promising fields than they will find in Hawaii. And I believe that we have but a faint conception of what a wonderful transformation awaits these islands in the event of annexation. I hear our Government is planning to inaugurate public works on a large scale during the next two years. If that is true it will pave the way for the greater work that is to come after and will give work to the many who are now out of employment and deserve recognition at the hands of the Government.

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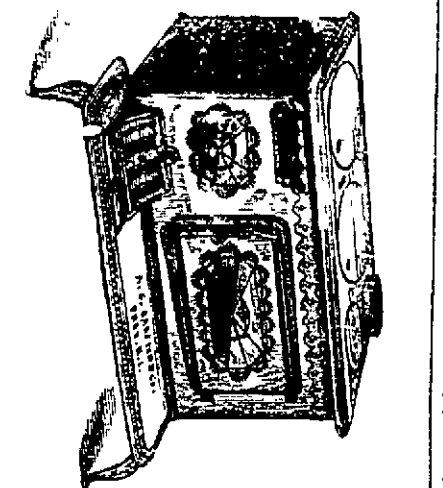
A second edition of this very popular hand book descriptive of Hawaiian Scenes and Scenery is now running through the press, and will be published on or about April 15. It has been carefully revised, and portions of it rewritten, bringing it down to the present date, making it an indispensable hand book.

Besides a full description of each of the islands, it contains most valuable information for tourists relative to steamer travel, rates of passage, hotels, weather records, health resorts, the Government, exports and imports, a brief account of the revolution of 1895, interesting facts for inquiring tourists, notes on coffee, sugar, &c., &c., and all information sought by tourists regarding these islands. A full index accompanies it.

The book will be beautifully illustrated with maps and some twenty-five full page pictures. Can be obtained from the News-dealers in Honolulu.

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Finest Herds.

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FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coloman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meats so treated retain all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat. 1892-q

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PATENT MEDICINES

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H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

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—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

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Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

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TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1893, £11,054,687 7s. 6d.

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2—Fire Fund.....2,544,121 11 07
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The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Risks against fire on Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Danger of the Seas at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

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HILO WANTS A POUND MASTER.

Gardens Suffer from Wandering
Cattle and Horses

PORTUGUESE SUGAR MILL STARTS.

Regular Quarterly Meeting of Hilo
Teachers' Union—Library Better
Than Kindergarten—New Company
for Sale of Dairy Products—Notes.

SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.

HILO, (Hawaii), April 7.—If there is one thing more than another that Hilo is sadly in need of, it is a pound-master. It does seem that in a town of this size—boasting of the population that Hilo numbers—that the Government could afford an officer whose business it should be to care for the cattle and horses of those who are short of pasture. There is no protection to life nor property assured the residents of this place against the intrusion of stray animals, day or night. Should one be so unfortunate as to have his fence decay, and in consequence be without a guard to property for a short time, he must expect to pasture all the way from two to six animals on choice garden plants, grape-vines and young bananas. Should the deliveryman, the vender of eggs and vegetables, or the small boy who comes to the place, neglect to fasten the gate securely, a strange horse or cow may be expected within the gate before much time has elapsed.

The town has a piece of Government property formerly used as a pound, but the fence enclosing the place is beyond repair. Sheriff Williams states that he has made application on different occasions to have the much needed officer appointed, but when informed by the Minister of the Interior, that the poundmaster is expected to keep the pound in repair out of the profits that accrue from managing the business, he can find no one who is willing to accept the office. Strange to say, when it is known that there is a poundmaster one who is attending to his business—there are no animals accidentally turned into the street to graze, and allowed to wander into their neighbors' gardens.

Speaking of stray animals, there was quite a scene of excitement a few days ago caused by the breaking away of a band of cattle as they were being driven to town. The cattle had been driven from Waimea by Rufus Lyman, Jr., and a number of native men, and had come as far as Wainaku without unusual difficulty, when suddenly thirty of the band made a break for upper Wainaku. Eighteen were captured at once, but the remaining number fled in different directions and could not be corralled. There was no possible chance for the animals to escape, and within a few days all were shot down and brought down to the Central meat market. The accident entailed some loss to the market as it was necessary to salt and prepare the bodies before they could be cured to town.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Hilo Teachers' Union was held at Union school on the 29th ultimo. After a response to roll call with quotations, a report of the last meeting was read, and then followed the program:

1. Singing.....Mr. Kapahae
 2. Arithmetic.....Miss Deyo
 3. Selected Reading.....Miss Kane
 4. Object Lessons.....Mrs. Richards
- Recess.
5. Selected Reading.....Mr. Swain
 6. Paper.....Mr. Johnson
 7. Physical Culture.....Dr. Moore
 8. Debate—Resolved: That a Reading Room would be more beneficial than a Kindergarten in Hilo.
 9. Discussion by members.
 10. Question Box.

Miss Deyo's practical illustration of her excellent method of teaching fractions was one of the most interesting and instructive features on the programme. With a class of about fifteen pupils, she developed the idea of fractions, and continued the work as far as her limited time would allow.

Mrs. Richards, formerly a teacher in the Hawaiian public schools, interested her listeners with her method of developing knowledge with objects, selecting her class of pupils from among the children of the Union school.

Mrs. Johnson's paper was read by Miss Richardson. Dr. Moore was not present to deliver his talk on physical culture, which was a great disappointment to the teachers. The debate was decided in the affirmative.

The bi-weekly meeting of the Hilo Social Club was held at the residence of C. E. Richardson. To Misses Hitchcock and Richardson is due great credit for the excellence of the entertainment they prepared. Instrumental music introduced a series of tableaux, for the most part mythological and historical, which were most beautifully and artistically presented. As each tableau was brought to view, Miss Hitchcock explained its purport. Following were the subjects presented:

1. The Solace of Paris and Helen
2. Penelope and her Suitors
3. The Scions and Clere
4. Niohe and her Daughter
5. (a) Jupiter and his Cup-bearer
6. The Greek Last Struggle
7. The Fates
8. The Fates
9. The Fates
10. The Fates

H. C. Austin goes to Hilo tomorrow. K. K. Wilder returned from Kilauea this week in company with Chester Doyle of Honolulu. Mrs. Wilder is confined to her home with a severe attack of gonorrhea.

W. S. Barnes and Miss Jones have for Honolulu on the Kilauea. They expect to visit a short time in Honolulu before leaving for their Eastern home.

Mrs. Lewis of Oakland, Cal., is sojourning with her father and sister, the Drs. Wetmore.

J. R. Wilson has moved into the new building just completed for his occupancy. The new stables are large, commodious and well fitted up. The building across the way, which has been temporarily occupied by Mr. Wilson as an office, carriage room, etc., is being remodeled for use as a restaurant.

A new stock company has been incorporated for the purpose of engaging in the sale of dairy products, milk cows, etc. The company is styled The California Stock and Dairy Co. They have leased a large tract on Volcano street, near Waiakae, where they have erected the necessary buildings, etc.

The stock and personal property of John A. Spear, who committed suicide some months ago, was disposed of at public auction this week. The Levi G. Burgess, Younger master, left this port on the 21st inst., carrying 2225 tons of sugar for San Francisco, the largest shipment ever made on any one vessel.

The brig Lurline took her departure on the 21st ult. with 10,000 bags of sugar. She carried three passengers—Mrs. Johnson and two native boys who have been attending the Hilo boarding school. Both boys have been offered excellent homes near San Jose, Cal., and go hence with Mrs. Johnson, who has been their teacher for several months past.

The bark Annie Johnson leaves next Thursday morning with a full cargo of sugar and eight passengers.

The latest addition to the sugar enterprise of the Republic was experimented last Saturday the 6th inst. The Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Company was inaugurated last November with a capital stock of \$30,000. A mill site was purchased in the heart of the town, known as Kukuau 2d and work commenced on the buildings, etc., in December, 1894. The whole is enclosed in one large building forming a T. The greater portion of the machinery was formerly part of the Waiakapu Mill, and portion was obtained from the Honolulu Iron Works. Although not very large it is sufficient for the requirements of the company.

Over 500 people were present at the experimental steaming up on Saturday last. Steam was put on by slow degrees from 12 m. to 3:30 p. m. when sixty four pounds was reached, and the whole enterprise set moving on its mission of trade and commerce. A long while was blown at 4 p. m. and no doubt it is the herald of Portuguese regeneration, and those that heard it should hearken and think that the Portuguese colony of Hawaii is in the march of progress and will in time seek recognition from its more worldly fortunate neighbor colonies. So Hilo at last will taste Portuguese sugar.

NEWS OF KOHALA.

Thurston Affair Causes Indignation—Bad Weather Abating.

SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.

KOHALA, (Hawaii), April 8.—The news from Washington has formed the main topic of conversation for the past few days. A good deal of indignation is felt at what seems a case of petty persecution on the part of officials of a great and powerful nation towards the representative of a weaker power. Some citizens here consider the best rebuke on Hawaii's part would be to delay the appointment of any representative to Washington during the next two years, just letting the matter remain as it is.

The stormy weather has moderated somewhat, though on the hills it is very cold, and still rains almost every day. The case district is not getting enough rain. The fevers and other disorders of the public health are less prevalent.

A vessel loaded with sugar cleared during the week for San Francisco, from Honolulu, and the J. G. North is up and loading at the same port. The Allen A has also left Mahukona with sugar for San Francisco.

The residents of Kohala acknowledge their obligation to all concerned for the receipt of foreign mail which was brought in by Wilder's steamer Hawaii on Friday.

The public schools are getting ready for their quarterly public exhibitions previous to the Easter holidays.

Palm Sunday was observed in all the churches by appropriate exercises.

Dr. Moore, the dentist, is located in Kohala for a week or two.

Mr. Wichman is expected here soon on a professional trip as oculist. A large number of passengers came to Kohala by the last trip of the Kilauea, including Misses Holmes and Woodhouse, and Messrs. J. Kenton, G. F. Renton, P. Woods, L. Aren, Dr. Moore, A. H. Fullerton, C. H. Fairer, H. Von Tempky and others.

The mills are all grinding, and the crop is more than half taken off. A little planting has already been done, and general planting will soon begin.

The Monroe Doctrine.

There has been so much said about the Monroe doctrine during the past few days, says the St. Louis Republic, that it may be well to set it before the public at this time. It is very brief. It was promulgated by President Monroe in a message to Congress on December 2, 1823. Here it is:

We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any point of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and will not interfere, but with the governments who have secured their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

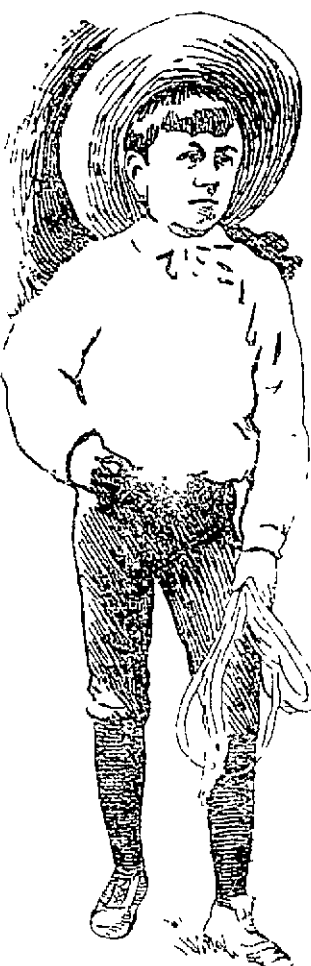
STEVENSON'S OAKLAND HEIR.

Boy of Twelve Years Bequeathed
Half of the Novelist's Estate.

HIS COMPANION AT THE ISLANDS.

Stevenson Formed a Great Attachment
For the Lad, and They were Inseparable
Comrades on the Cruises Made
by the Celebrated Author and Critic.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 28.—From Samoa comes a romantic story of an attachment that Robert Louis Stevenson, while in life, formed for a twelve-year-old Oakland lad, and in dying



JOSEPH AUSTIN STRONG, THE TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOY WHO IS HEIR TO ONE-HALF OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S ESTATE.

(Reproduced from the S. F. Examiner.)

left a will bequeathing him one half of his entire estate.

The boy's name is Joseph Austin Strong, and for several years he was the inseparable companion of the novelist in all his cruises and wanderings.

The father of the boy is Joseph D. Strong, well known in Oakland and San Francisco as an artist and newspaper caricaturist. Mr. Strong married the daughter of Stevenson's wife and settled in the Hawaiian Islands. It was while on a visit to them that Stevenson became acquainted with the little boy. A mutual attachment sprang up between the two that lasted until the novelist's death.

The two were constantly in each other's company. Together they rambled among the hills and on the seashore, and the feeling that Stevenson felt for the youth developed into that of a fond and solicitous father.

The author, enchanted with the dreamy life of the islands, and anxious to be near the youth, resolved to settle permanently in the Pacific Islands, and subsequently purchased a plantation at Samoa, where he installed Mr. Strong and his family.

It was while here that the novelist indulged in his celebrated cruises in his yacht over the Pacific Ocean. In all these watery wanderings Stevenson was accompanied by young Strong. Australia, Hawaii and the Gilbert Islands were visited at intervals by the chums.

On his arrival at Samoa, Stevenson purchased an immense tract of unimproved land and developed it into a high state of cultivation. It is to half of this plantation that young Joseph Austin Strong has fallen heir. At present he is living on the place in comfortable ease over the death of his old companion.

About a year ago Stevenson sent the young lad to Oakland for the purpose of having him educated in the schools of that city.

The separation proved too much for the affectionate nature of the novelist, and he longed for the lad's return to Samoa. A few months before his death he sent for him.

During Stevenson's fatal sickness the boy was constantly at his bedside, and was present at his death. It was Stevenson's intention to educate him as an artist. He had inherited the talent from his father, and was apt at depicting the characteristics of the natives on the island.

Joseph D. Strong, the father of Stevenson's heir, is a member of the Bohemian Club in San Francisco, and is a well-known artist. An uncle of the heir, Dwight Strong, Jr., is the well-known curator of the Oakland Library. A grandfather of the boy Dwight Strong, Jr., lives up in the Piedmont hills, leading the life of a hermit. He is a man of culture and learning, a graduate of Williams College, and the author of many religious works. Years ago he was principal of several of the public schools in Oakland.

Stevenson's heir lived in East Oakland at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Osbourne, several years ago. Many of the neighbors there remember him as a bright and prepossessing child. He attended the public schools while living there. This place in East Oakland has also been willed to the young heir. It is an imposing place, occupying almost an entire block, and is valuable.—S. F. Examiner.

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cheap,
time-
saving,
—
business-like,

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You can do more work on a Caligraph than with a pen.

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The Caligraph

is better than any other typewriter, because it is simpler, lasts longer and does cleaner work than any other.

It's easier to learn than any other, too.

You can buy one on easy terms. It helps pay for itself while you're buying it. Let me sell you one.

T. W. Hobron, Sole Agent,
Honolulu.

At this
time
of year

it is most important to cleanse the blood of impurities and tone up the nerves. The system needs a tonic, and by this means the germs of disease are eradicated. Everyone should look carefully after the health at this time. MALARIA and WEAKNESS, INERTIA and all NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, as well as BILIOUSNESS and CONSTIPATION yield to the gentle and gradual action of the best remedy in the world—

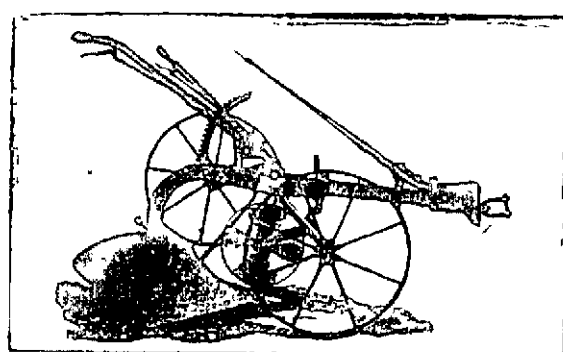
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Iron Bitters

which is iron combined with health-giving medicines in a palatable form. No other medicine is more popular in the household—for old and young—for women and children. It strengthens the muscles, purifies the blood and makes the cheeks rosy with health. It is a blessing to tired and weary wives and nursing mothers. Pleasant to take and the dose is small. It can't stain your teeth.

REMEMBER, THAT COUNTERFEITS ARE FRAUDS. IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST TO LOOK FOR THE TWO CROSSED RED LINES ON THE WRAPPER.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

Hobron Drug Company,
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The above MOLINE WHEEL WALKING PLOWS we now carry in stock and can fill orders for same promptly. They have been thoroughly tried and the fact that we have sold SEVENTEEN on the island of Hawaii alone during the past two months shows that the planters know a good thing when they see it.

We still sell the well-known Hall Breaker, 12, 14, 15 and 16 inch, which is also made by the MOLINE PLOW COMPANY. One of our latest customers says this:

"Send me a 16 inch 'Hall's' Breaker, I have tried other makes lately and find they do not do the work that yours will."

We have all sizes of Plows from 4 to 16 inches; also side hill and furrow Plows.

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